Sessions One Dollan per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge)
will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at
one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten or

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

## CENTRAL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

Journal of the Expedition of Superintendent BRALE and GWINN HARRI'S HEAP from Missouri to California: Journal kept by G. H. HEAP.

[Continued from the National Intelligencer of November 27.] Continued from the National Intelligencer of November 21.]

June 1.—The weather in the morning was cool and pleasant, with the wind from the northwest. According to our maps we were now within an easy day's travel of the mouth of the Hurnano, (Orphan's river,) and were anxious to reach that point, as it was there that we were to leave the beaten track, and traverse the plains lying between the Arkansas and the base of the Spanish peaks, Sierra Blanca and Los Graneros. We made an early start, It was a large mountain meadow, watered by numerous the same where the great was a large mountain meadow, watered by numerous the same peaks. Sierra Blanca and Los Graneros. We made an early start, Beale and I going ahead before sunrise. The road led and in bunches. In four miles from camp we crossed "Upper Dry Creek," which is seven miles from Bent's and in bunches. In four miles from camp we crossed
"UPPER DRY CREEK," which is seven miles from Bent's
Fort, and in twelve the road passes near a considerable
pond. We saw many large bands of antelope and deer.
At half-past twelve we ascended a remarkable spur, which
projects into the river bottom, and can be seen for fifteen
miles below. It bears due northeast from the Spanish

The Delaware had killed a fine antelope, which
gave us a hearty supper. We sat around our fires until
a late hour, well pleased at having accomplished in such
good time and without accident the first stage of our
journey, for we expected to reach Fort Massachusetts at kansas. On the right bank of the Timpa, near its mouth, are several singular buttes, two of which are conical and the remainder flat-topped. We encamped a couple of miles below the Timpa, and short tracks are several singular buttes, and short tracks are several singular buttes, two of which are conical and the remainder flat-topped. We encamped a couple of miles below the Timpa, and short tracks are several singular buttes, two of which are conical and the remainder flat-topped. We encamped a couple of were concealed under a sea of snowy mist miles below the Timpa, and about twenty-eight above Bent's Fort. This is about the distance at which the mouth of the Huerfano is laid down on the maps, but we waters of Sangre de Cristo Creek, flowing into the Del found that it was sixteen or seventeen miles further up Norte after its junction with the Trinchera. The Sangre the Arkansas. In fact, from this point until we reached de Cristo mountains and the Sierras Blanca and Mojada the Mormon settlements on Little Salt Lake and Los were covered with snow. We followed down the Sangre Vegas de Santa Clara, we could place no reliance on our de Cristo, which every moment increased in size, its clear

the Timpa, where we had no difficulty in finding a ford, blossoms and violets. though, unless due caution is used, animals are apt to On our maps the S Timpa, which we found in holes only, was cool but slight-

We had a bright starry night, and during my watch I saw a splendid Aurora Borealis.—30 miles; 580 miles.

June 2.—We left the Timpa at early dawn, and could tite, at all times excellent, was sharpened by our mount in the same of the s pearing due west in a line with Los GRANEBOS MOUNTAINS, towards which we travelled. The country was very level, at the War Department as being on the Trinchera, below gradually rolling towards the buttes, and covered with the junction of Utah Creek. But on reaching this point,

and extensive panorama was spread to our view. The inded on the north by Pike's Peak, northwest and west by Los Graneros, Sierra Mojada, and Sanque de Cristo Mountains and Spanish Peaks. To the south-ward and eastward extended the prairies lost in the hazy distance. On the gently undulating plains extending to the feet of t distance. On the gently undulating plains extending to the foot of the mountains we could trace the courses of e foot of the mountains we could trace the courses of pasturage around them, on which our males soon forgot the hard marches they had made since leaving Westport. The APISPAH was hidden from us by a range of intervening butter. The object of our search, the HUEBFANO, ing butter. The object of our search, the Huenfano, log pickets, and encloses good quarters for one hundred flowed at our feet, distant about three miles, and its course and fifty men, cavalry and infantry.

was easy to be distinguished, for we could see it from Upon inquiry, Mr. Beale found that it would be im-

on it about five miles above its mouth. It is a bold and ler's. rapid stream, its water turbid, but sweet and cool. The

plains, and the Delaware brought in a fine buck.

We encamped on its left bank.

miles: 608 miles.

end of the cañon through which the Huerfano forces a passage. This cañon is about eighteen miles in length, and the ground is much cut up on each side by deep and rocky ravines running into it. I rode up to the entrance of this gorge to sketch it, and found the scenery wild and Several wild turkeys flew away at my approach, and some deer rose from their beds in the grass at the bottom of the casion and made their escape up a ravine A long line of bluffs runs parallel to the Huerfano on

The scenery as we approached the country between the Spanish Peaks and Los Graneros was very beautiful. The cavalry at Fort Massachusetts numbers seventy-five men, of whom forty-five are mounted. Though their puring our neoning a storm in the mountains covered five men, of whom forty-five are mounted. Though their horses are excellently groomed and stabled, and are kept horses are excellently groomed and stabled, and are kept The scenery as we approached the country between the panish Peaks and Los Graneros was very beautiful. The cavalry at Fort Massachusetts numbers seventy. Apache Creek, a small brook running into the Huerfano, the rain descended in torrents, accompanied by a high westerly wind. Our mules could not face the storm, and we turned our backs to it, and waited patiently until it subsided. The packs got wet and the ground became of this fact the officers at the officers at the fact the officers at the officer spongy and boggy. Soon after dark we encamped again on the Huerfano in the midst of luxuriant grass, about a sible, and regretted that they were not better prepared for

mile below the butte which is so prominent a land mark. The night was clear, but a heavy dew fell which completely saturated everything not already wet by rain. bracing; wind generally from the southwest, with occa-We made our beds in mud six inches deep.—34 miles; sional showers of rain.

June 4 .- I took several sketches this morning of Huerfano Butte. It is a remarkable mound, bearing due north ed to the party, it now mounted fourteen.

from the southernmost Spanish Peak, and about fifty We left Fort Massachusetts at noon, and travelled

Our ride to-day was full of interest. We were nowapproaching the Sangre de Cristo Pass, in the Sangre de Cristo mountains. We had been travelling for eighteen days over an uninterrupted plain, until its monotony had sachusetts we crossed a wagon trail, made by Roubideaux's become extremely wearisome to us. The mountain sequestes we to see a value of the upper Arkansas settlements, through seenery which we entered soon after raising camp this morning was of the wildest and most beautiful description. We crossed the Huerfano seven miles above the large herds of buffaloes which entered is a dry level plain, covered with artemisia and cactus, with occasional patches of grama grass.—25

Butte. At this point it issues from a canon one hundred miles; 718 miles. camped is a dry level plain, covered with artemisis and most beautiful description. We crossed the History as cannot describe the second and patches of grama grass. —3cm one hundred and fifty yards in length. Above this canon the valley the Hustrano spreads ont into a beautiful the second by the Hustrano spreads ont into a beautiful the second by the Hustrano spreads ont into a beautiful the second by the Hustrano spreads ont into a beautiful the second load, reached the other walters and surrounded by lofty and well-wooded mountains; numerous rills trickle down their waters to those of the Hills. How the second load, reached the ourse of migra-walters and surrounded by lofty and well-wooded mountains; trickle make they were prevented from wandering too far from eampting the first trickle down their waters to those of the Hills and Join their waters to those of the Hills. Hough the current carried them some distance down wheth ear we comit see the plain july pet. Architette, you cannot allow the second load, reached the ourse of these advantages.—Beth and a carried and cactus, with occasional patches of grama grass. —25 from the Tirecase of these advantages.—Beth and cactus, with occasional patches of grama grass. —25 from the Tirecase of these advantages.—Beth and cactus, which ceased the plain july pet Architects. And the cannot do the stream. The cannot want and repulsive between the foot picks the sum that such that stream and cactus, with occasional patches of grama grass.—25 from the Tirecase of these advantages.—Beth and cactus, which cannot have been byting between the foot picks and cactus, which cannot have they shall and cactus, which cannot have they shall and cactus. He cannot have the stream the point of the the same of the stay back and cactus, which cannot have they shall and cactus. Where we conditions the stream. The cannot was the carnot have they shall and cactus. Where we conditions the secon

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. | vishing picture. It would be an admirable place for re-The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE as here they would be perfectly secure and sheltered, and the grass is magnificent. This, however, is the case all Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short with flowers of every hue covered them to their summits. except in the region of snow. The Cuchada led us up a succession of valleys of an easy grade. We were now travelling on an Indian trail, for the wagon trail, which let believe was made by Roubideaux's wagons, deviated to the right and went through the pass named after him the right and went through the pass named after him. We saw this pass, which is so low that we perceived through it a range of sand hills of moderate height in through it a range of sand hills of moderate height in the morning, but warm in the afternoon. Having started from the fort at 2 P. M. we did not reach some large transfer of the slough on the Del Norte until 8.30 P. M.

The camp had left in the morning and had crossed the bottom lands of the Del Norte, eighteen miles in breadth. This crossing is at times difficult and dangerous on account of the numerous sloughs and marshes, which can be altogether avoided, however, by a circuit of a few miles. he unexplored country between New Mexico and Utah,

also some mules. We were therefore very reluctantly compelled to forego, the examination of Roubedeaux's Pass. We encamped at noon at the foot of a remarkable rock watered at its base by the Cuchada. It resembled the ruined front of a Gothic church. We encamped for the

Beale and I going ahead before sunrise. The road led coccasionally on the Arkansas bottom, but more frequent-cly over the upper plain. The bottom was covered with an abundance of coarse grass, and on the plain it was scanty and in bunches. In four miles from camp we crossed leavy clouds were collecting, portending a storm and wet leavy clouds were collecting, portending a storm and wet leavy clouds were collecting, portending a storm and wet leavy clouds were collecting, portending a storm and wet

get entangled in quicksands. We found the grass on the Indian Creek, which is a fork of the Sangre de Cristo, plains west of the Arkansas more abundant and of a better quality than on the side we had just left. We per-ceived much grama grass and cactus. The water of the valley to the plains on the eastern side of the mountains. toilets previous to entering Fort Massachusetts. The feet; those riding in the rear were much annoyed by it. any map. We encamped at sunset in a valley watered by Delaware brought in a large antelope, but we were too In ten miles from the Rio Garita we came to an abundant a small shallow brook, very marshy and swarming with

The situation of Fort Massachusetts had been indicated good bunch grass. The prickly pear, which grows in finding no signs of the fort, we turned to the right up clusters close to the ground, was at times very distressing Utah Creek, and arrived at it in eight miles. our mules.

Major Blake, the officer in command, Lieuts. Jackson
Upon reaching the summit of the buttes a most magnificent
and Johnson, and Doctor Macgruder gave us a hospitable

Messrs. Beale, Riggs, and Rogers, and I quartered at

June 14 .- Mr. Beale and Major Blake left for Taos the river bottom is broad and well wooded with cottonwoods, day after our arrival at the fort. Taos is about eighty interlaced with wild rose bushes and grape-vines, and miles to the southward, and Santa Fe one hundred and thickly carpeted with excellent grass. Where I sketched forty. The former returned this afternoon with a guide the stream it was about twenty-five yards in breadth and and a Mexican muleteer. The guide, Filips Archilete, refect deep close to the Buerfamo bears due north by east familiar with all the country between this point and Series of the Pah-re-a-moot mounty from Spanish Peaks, and not northward over some steep nins, and the Delaware brought in a fine buck.

The mouth of the Huerfamo bears due north by east familiar with all the country between this point and Series of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from their summit obtained a glorious view of the valley. The valley of larger extent and of great through another valley of larger extent and of great through another valley of larger extent and of great through another valley of larger extent and of great through another valley of larger extent and of great through another valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from their summit obtained a glorious view of the valley. The valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from their summit obtained a glorious view of the valley. The valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from their summit obtained a glorious view of the valley. The valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from their summit obtained a glorious view of the valley. The valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level and from the valley of the Sah-watch is perfectly level an five feet deep close to the bank.

The mouth of the Huerfano bears due north by east familiar with all the country between this point and Sefrom Spanish Peaks, and not northeast, as on our maps. vier River, in Utah Territory. He had at various times We crossed the Huerfano in the afternoon, about six miles above its mouth. The ford was good, and only three feet deep. We found fine grama grass on the upper plain on each side of the river, and abundance of rich grass in the river bottom. It is heavily timbered, and occasionally closed in by handsome bluffs of sandstone. supply of biscuit was baked for us by the baker of the fort, and a bullock purchased from the quartermaster was The following are correct bearings from the mouth of cut up and jerked by Dick, the Delaware. After a genethe Huerfano: Pike's Peak northwest; northern Spanish ral overhauling of our equipage by the men, every thing Peak S. by W.; Southern Spanish Peak S.S.W. General course of the river is from southwest to northeast.—28 were in good condition, even fatter than when we started

from Westport. During our detention at the fort I took several rides into the mountains on each side of it.

This post is situated in a narrow gorge, through which Utah Creek rushes until it joins the Trinchera. A congeneral track of Indians to be of much service in pro-tecting the settlements in San Luis Valley from their inthe west, from two to five miles distant, and it is at the base of these bluffs that wagons should travel to avoid the broken ground nearer the creek. They are thickly covered with dwarf cedars and pines, and under them "Del Punche," "Del Medino," and "Del Mosque" from the Indians in check. They descend into the San Luis valley in the Carnero the two would be of infinite service in holding the Utah under rocks and trees. At 5 P. M. we mounted our them "Del Punche," "Del Medino," and "Del Mosque" from the Indians in check. They descend into the San Luis valley mules and swam them across. The water was icy cold, covered with dwarf cedars and pines, and under them "Del Punche," "Del Medino," and "Del Mosque" from the the country is gently undulating. A wagon trail from the Greenhorn and Hardserabble settlements on the Upper Arkansas approaches the Huerfano below the canon, ers in check; it would prevent, if necessary, their deers in check; it would prevent, if necessary, their de-scending into the valley in large numbers, and completeleaves it at the canon, and returns to it above. We travelled up its left bank twenty-four miles and encamped at noon on a gully, with water in holes, near which we the Sah-watch, so rich in pasturage, so well adapted to This, however, was the case all day, for tillage, and so abundantly watered and timbered, appears we had not seen finer pasturage since leaving Council to offer the best position for a fort, which would be as accessible from Taos there as the present post, although

had a wet ride in the afternoon. At the crossing of in high condition on corn at six dollars a bushel, they

any sudden emergency.

The weather during our stay at the fort was cool and

Jesus Garcia was discharged here, and Patrick Dolan hired in his place. The two Filipe Archiletes being add-

down Utah Creek S. S. W. until it debouched in the valley of San Luis; then turned to the westward. After a

commencement of the Coognators Pass. Before leaving the Del Norte we asked the Indians whether there was water in the direction in which we were going; for the commencement of the Sah-watch valley was about thirty miles distant. They replied that we should find water and grass by going round by the foot of the mountains, but none by going direct. The circuitous route they re-commended would have occupied us two days, whilst we

mountains, which enclose San Luis valley. A low spur hills to the northward indicated the entrance of the Sah-watch. In fourteen miles from the point where we twenty-two miles over a rolling country, rather more left the river we crossed a fine brook of clear and cold hilly than yesterday's, and encamped at noon. Our water, called Rio De La Garita, (Sentry-Box creek.) It rises in the Saw-watch mountains, and, flowing east, discharges itself into a large lagoon at the foot of the Sierra Mojada, (Wet Mountain,) in the northern part of the val

swampy, though later in the season this inconvenience cies of grosse, larger than a prairie hen, and caught one probably does not exist; wagons would do well to cross of her young, it nearer to the mountains on the left. Our course was At 5.30 P. M. in five miles from our noon camp we irectly north, in the face of a breeze which raised clouds of dust wherever the soil was loosened by our animals' strong stream running into Grand River, not laid down or spring, surrounded by good green grass, where we rested mosquitoes Our general course to day was southwest. but a moment to drink, though we had travelled steadily Saw much game. The weather was showery in the aftersince morning without eating, and the Delaware had just killed a fat antelope. Beale was anxious, however, to A more dirty, begrimed, and forforn looking party was gry men, we had no fear of starvation or even of sufferreach the entrance of the Sah-watch valley, and regain some of the time unavoidably lost at Fort Massachusetts. At the spring we found a trail leading to the Sah-watch.

About a nile before we reached the Jaroso we crossed in account of the mosquitoes and gadflies could reach our skin they improved the opportunity most industriously, chocolate and tobacco.

About a nile before we reached the Jaroso we crossed in account of the mosquitoes and gadflies could reach our skin they improved the opportunity most industriously, chocolate and tobacco. out with fresh spirit. The valley of San Luis, to the commencement of the Sah-watch, is singularly level; even the ground is smooth. In meeting a horseman you see his head first, then his body, then his horse, like meet-

deeper, flows through its centre and empties into the lagon in San Luis valley. The surface of the valley is covered with fine grass, and the hills and mountains are clothed with tall pines. We travelled fourteen miles further was adopted which was entirely successful, suggested by what Beale had seen in his travels in Peru, and suffered terribly by these flies. into the main one. All the lateral valleys were rich in Andes. grass, and I noticed very excellent sandstone. The wea-ther was clear and pleasant, and the wind west.

Rogers and one of the Mexicans managed to get across with some difficulty, and to them a light line was thrown

the small valley, as it shortened our distance by a couple of miles, and re-entered that of the Sah-watch. After a ride of eight miles we encamped, at 7 P. M., at the enfirmly to a rock near the water's edge. The end of the toil, ex trance of the celebrated Coochatope Pass.

The Coochatope Pass is a most wonderful gap, and is,

until it was shut from our view by a curve. About a made fast to it. We thus sent every thing over without 256 miles above the Coochatope is the entrance to the Car- a single article getting wet. The last sent over were our June 25.—At early dawn most of the party commenced into the water from a bank, whence the eddy immediatemost frequently through these passes, and it is here that and some of the animals had a narrow escape from drowna fort would be most useful in preventing their incur-sions or their retreat with their booty. The mountains in a small hollow. On leaving the Rio de la Laguna we tance from the nearest New Mexican settlements on the 9 miles; 885 miles. Culebra is only about one hundred and twenty miles, and June 22 -We started soon after sunrise and travelle the intervening country is a perfect level. These valleys west by south over steep hills well timbered and covered would then soon be settled and cultivated; for it is only of late, since the establishment of the post at Fort Massawind fresh from the west. We crossed three streams

and rocky precipices; the one on the right being the highest. We climbed up the left one, which is but a confused some of which got wet. We did not unload to cross them. or were said to be larger and their current swifter than mass of rocks. In their crevices we found many beautiful and sweet-scented flowers. The bottom of Coochainto the mountains from San Luis valley without any apparent change of level. Had it not been for the course of the waters it would have been difficult for us to have down the left bank of the Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending, and a guessed whether we were ascending or descending, and a directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending, and a directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending, and a directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending, and a directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending, and a directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and directed our course to the westward. The Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and a deep cañon, when we left it was form the left bank of the Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and directed again an hour before sunset, and followed down the left bank of the Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and a line of the Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether we were ascending or descending and a line of the Nah-wah-qua-sitch until it turnguessed whether question arising about it in the party, it was only decid-ed by going to the stream and noticing its course.—22 qua-sitch discharges into Grand river (East Fork Great of St. Louis, Missouri, who carried on a lucrative trade

miles; 808 miles.

June 19.—The stream that issues from the Coochatope Pass is called by the Mexicans El Rio DR LOS CIBO-LOS (the River of Buffaloes) and Coo-chum-pah by the

Masschusetts to procure more. We crossed a spur of the montain in a direct line to the fort, instant of going the montain in a direct line to the fort, instant of going the distance. The trail over the montain is much obtained and the state of the distance. The trail over the montains in a much obtained and the state of the distance. The trail over the montains in a much obtained with the state of the distance of our mules were mired peteriody.

At the fort we engaged Juan Lente (John Skoy) as where some or mules were mired peteriody.

At the fort we engaged Juan Lente (John Skoy) as a strictor, (underlined, and and the strict of the our last night's comping place, Li Johnson gave up as execut of two dragons. The weather was coal and the strict of the our last night's comping place, Li Johnson gave up as execut of two dragons. The weather was coal and the stongth of the blotton lands of the blotton

Grand river, esst fork of the Great Colorado. Near camp was a lofty and steep hill, which I ascended to obtain a better view of the country. Its principal feature was the Coochatope mountain to the southeast, high, round, and

under of selecting the shortest route, to go by the trail which takes the most direct course to Grand river, though over a level country, but which would have lengthened

the journey by two days.

We travelled ten miles in the afternoon over a rich rolling country, well timbered and watered, and covered with luxuriant grasses. We saw many deer, autelopes, and mountain sleep.—84 miles; 842.

June 20-We raised camp at 5.45 A. M., travelled Mojada, (Wet Mountain,) in the northern part of the val ley. Where we crossed this stream the banks were The weather was warm, but pleasant. Beale shot a spe-

crossed the two forks of the Jaroso, (Willow Creek,) a noon, but it cleared off in the evening.

About a nile before we reached the Jaroso we crossed

threatening them with instant death if they crossed that

The eik norms were still in the position that the indians and occasionally grams grass.

The valley of the Sah-watch has two entrances from that of San Luis. The one which we took as being the nearest is called by the Spaniards El Rincon del Sah-watch, (the Corner of the Sah-watch,) and it forms a cut-off into Sah-watch valley proper. The main entrance is a few miles further. We went up the Rincon three miles, and engaged at surgest at a spraint of the same at 45 A. M. and travelled and the contract of the same at 445 A. M. and travelled and the contract of the same at 445 A. M. and travelled and the contract of the same at 445 A. M. and travelled and the contract of the same at 445 A. M. and travelled and the contract of the same at 445 A. M. and travelled and the same at 445 A. M. and travelle

where it is a second a triangle where it passed from the montains to the formal water to the formal water the montains to the formal water the formal water the montains to the formal water the water to allow her to give the water to allow her to give the water to allow her to give the water the montains to the formal water they crowded in on each they crowded in on each they crowded in on each they crowded in the water they crowded in on each they crowded in the water they crowded in on each they crowded in the water they crowded in the formal water they crowded in the formal water they crowded in the formal water they crowded in on each they crowded in the water they crowded in the formal water they crowded in the water they crowded in t sequence of having turned back; which I mention to show the facility of travelling in this mountain region.—

This creek issues from a lake near the summit of the bank, which 50 miles; 786 miles.

June 18th.—Mosquitoes allowed us but little rest last night. As our animals had had rather a hard day's march yesterday, we did not raise camp until 8 A. M., and for yesterday, we did not raise and yesterday yesterday. two and a half miles our course was west by north. We then turned to the northward over some steep hills, and then turned to the northward over some steep hills, and from their summit obtained a glorious view of the valley. They all got out on the same steep hills, and the same steep hills, same steep hills, and the same steep hills, and the same steep hills, and the same steep hills, same

ther, and encamped at noon in a small valley running of the mode of getting across the plunging torrents of the

rope on our side was made fast to the top of a pine tree; a backstay prevented the pine from bending to the weight

of late, since the establishment of the post at Fort Massachusetts, that any settlements of consequence have been made on the Costilla and Culebra creeks.

Our Delaware, in commemoration of our arrival at this point, killed a mountain sheep, and soon a dozen sticks point, killed a mountain sheep, and soon a dozen sticks far-famed meat; but this was a had specimen, being old and tough.

On each side of the Gate the mountains rise in abrupt and rocky precipieses; the one on the right being the high-

in constructing the raft, collecting and cutting logs, and transporting the packs, saddles, &c. to the point of embarkation, all of which had to be done under a scorching it make its appearance. But it was never seen again, sun and in the midst of deep mud, some explored the banks of the river to ascertain, if possible, whether a safe place could be found to cross our cavalcade over. The to prevent the approach of the mules to the water's edge. difficult if not impossible to have constructed another ca-At the encampment itself the ground was firmer, but we noe; and, besides, the men were too much dispirited by feared to drive them into the river at this point, because this loss to undertake the labor with the spirit necessary it was not only very rapid and broad here, but its opposite banks, as far down as we could see, were evidently marshy and covered with a thick jungle, from which our on the left bank were now anxious to return to New Mexmules, after the exhaustion of swimming across so rapid ico to proceed to California by some other route; but a stream, would have been unable to extricate themselves. Beale would not listen to such a proposition. He hailed

Towards noon the raft was completed and ready for launching; but we were far from feeling confident about attempting to cross at this point. Archilette, who was well acquainted with all the fords and crossing places, informed us that a better point could be found a few miles below the mouth of the Uncompagre, which flowed into four or five days.

our camp further down without delay.

Every thing was again transported to the main land across the slough. The animals had much difficulty in crossing this place, even without loads; with loads they sank up to their bellies into the mud, from which it was

animals across the slough, we once more packed them and resumed our journey, following down the left bank of Beale informed me that it had been decided to return

ing butter. The object of our search, the Huebrano, flowed at our feet, distant about three miles, and its course flowed at our feet, distant about three miles, and fity men, cavalry and infantry.

Was easy to be distinguished, for we could see it from which here it issued from the mountains to its junction with the Arkansas, except at short intervals where it passed the backs. Some of the men mountains to the side which here for one hundred on noises led the backs. Some of the men mountains to the side which the Carmero flowed at our feet, distant about three miles, and informs a cutplace. They generally return by the Carmero flowed at our feet, distant about three miles, and fifty men, cavalry and infantry.

Watch, (the Corner of the Sah-watch,) and it forms a cutplace at a few miles for one hundred on noises led the backs. Some of the men mountains to the side which the Carmero
pass, the trail from which here joins that through the stream where the watch the Carmero flowed at our feet, distant about three miles, and fifty men, cavalry and infantry.

Upon inquiry, Mr. Balle found that it would be impossible to obtain here the men and animals are darking his side which the Carmero
pass, the trail from which here joins that through the stream where the water was deeper. One mule with a remained an one, taking his feet an one, taking his side which the Carmero
pass, the trail from which here joins that through the stream where the water was deeper. One mule with a remained and if ty men, cavalry and infantry.

Upon inquiry, Mr. Balle found that it would be impossible to obtain here the men and animals are taking his deeper. Coo-cha-tope Pass.—84 miles for the Sah-watch, and it forms a cuttord from the Carmero
pass, the trail from which here joins that through the stream where the water was deeper. Coo-cha-tope Pass.—84 miles for the sal remains and one, taking his deeper and the distance of the deal of the feet of the f

Wherever he inserted his proboscis the sensation was like was followed by a stream of blood. The mules and horses

aged by water, were fast diminishing, and it was deemed happy in any rest after such a day.

prudent at this time to put ourselves on a limited allow
June 29.—At an early hour in the morning I commencether was clear and pleasant, and the wind west.

With some difficulty, and to them a light line was thrown ance, as it was uncertain now long we might be detained and upper Co-sibly dispense with, such as clothing, &c. I allowed each in crossing this river and the Avonkaria and Upper Co-sibly dispense with, such as clothing, &c. I allowed each in crossing this river and the Avonkaria and Upper Co-sibly dispense with, such as clothing, &c. I allowed each in crossing this river and the Avonkaria and Upper Co-sibly dispense with some difficulty, and to them a light line was thrown and the Avonkaria and Upper Co-sibly dispense with some difficulty.

toil, exposure, and annoyance, nothing more could be done than to select the tree out of which to make a canoe, had been satisfied with one shirt and a pair of pants, now and the place to launch it; for all idea of crossing on a arrayed themselves in as many breeches, drawers, shirts, fused mass of mountains surround it on three sides, as its name denotes in the Utah of the loads sent over the rose to sent over the rose of a sling our packs were sustable for a grazing farm language. The Sah-watch creek flows past in front of the loads sent over the rose side. As the was now passed although the situation may be suitable for a grazing farm language. The Sah-watch creek flows past in front of the loads sent over the rose was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in by a cashed (i. e. hid. front the river was shut in the river the river was shut in by a canon, towards which it drove | cached (i. e. hid, from the French verb cacher, to hide on account of the pasturage, and the abundance of good timber for building may render this point convenient in we crossed it. The Sah-watch valley maintains its level tree down to the rock; and when the load was taken off some respects, it is altegether too far removed from the character to this point, and in fact for several miles above we drew the hook and sling back to our side by a string chance for the men on it to save their lives .- o miles; The three mules and two horses were passed over to

felled for this purpose, and it was hoped to have the ca- constructing the raft. noe finished the next day. The wood, being green and

soil, producing no vegetation but stunted sage bushes. sammeh!" when the rest sang the chorus.

A pair of saddle-bags containing many valuable articles this. Archilette said that he had never seen the river so remarks that it is currently stated that since operations were lost in this crossing. All these streams will be high, and that it is owing to the unusual quantity of snow were begun on the Illinois Central Railroad, the sales of tope Pass was level and at right angles with the Sahmere rivulets iff a month or two. We encamped on the watch valley. Thus far we had reached twenty-two miles into the mountains from San Luis valley without any apinto the mountains from San Luis valley without an 30 P. M.

We started again an hour before sunset, and followed was turned in fresh swarms as soon as it lulled.

The sales in a corresponding period immediately preceding. We started again an hour before sunset, and followed turned in fresh swarms as soon as it lulled.

Colorado) not far beyond the outlet of this canon. All with the Utahs for peltries.

the streams we passed to-day are tributaries of Grand

The canoe was completed at noon, and a fire was kinriver, but not laid down on any map. We were now approaching the western limits of the Sah-watch mountains, was launched, and a load sent over with Architette and serve to satisfy those who hesitate as to the propriety of

and continuing down a small rivulet, which soon gave the Delaware. They reached the opposite side safely, out as we approached the base of the hills. Encamped although the current carried them some distance down

blankets, &c.

With broken axes and dull hatchets it would have been

The Delaware swam back to Beale's side. He was a Grand river a mile below us. As it was evident that it would involve the entire loss of our animals and packs to attempt to cross them here, it was determined to move our camp further down without delay.

The Delaware swam back to be water like an explended swimmer, and went through the water like an otter. He and Beale commenced the construction of another cance, but had soon to relinquish the task as

very difficult to extricate them.

Although this was but slender provision for fourteen hun-

and some of us were covered with blisters and welts.

We all took our share in this labor, and perhaps those worked hardest whose previous mode of life had prepared nal to "come down for a talk;" and immediately obeyed. it. To reach the river we had to wade for half a mile them the least for these hardships.

it. To reach the river we had to wade for half a mile through a deep marsh, into which we sank to our knees,

Grand river until we came to the Uncompagre, a short distance above its mouth.

Some of the largest animals were selected to carry the packs across, their feet barely touching the bottom, whilst the strength of the current drove the water over their backs. Some of the men mounted on horses led the back to the left bank. Two of the men on my side stated that we should make a raft so as to save the articles we had with us. Before this was determined upon, however, bear ordered Architecte to swim across to his side, which

ware brought some coffee tied in a handkerchief on his that of a red-hot darning needle thrust into the flesh, and head, and it required a good fire and something stimulating to restore circulation to their limbs, benumbed by the cy-coldness of the water. Although we had no sugar Our provisions, by losses in the river and getting dam- the coffee cheered the men, and we passed a good night,

ance, as it was uncertain how long we might be detained ed throwing into the river every thing that we could posman to select sufficient clothes from the general stock to It was late when we got to camp, and, after a day of make up one suit, and it was singular how soon their

working on the cance. The only tools we had were two dall axes and two hatchets. A large cottonwood tree was out safely on the other side, and we at once commenced It was completed at 1 P. M., and, although it was

full of sap, was hard to cut, and so heavy that chips of it sank when thrown into the water. The river still maintains the same level, and the bot- saved, caused it to sink eighteen inches under water. It tom land is overflowed and marshy. The high lands on drifted about a mile down the stream. The men whooped which we were encamped were composed of a loose, rotten and yelled, until one struck up the old song of " Oh Su We have seen no game for two days except an occasional sage rabbit—so called from living in these fields of wild sage, (artesnisia)—a large species.

In this style we fell down the river, propelling curselves with rough paddles. Beale and others of the party stood on a hill on the opposite side cheering and waving their hats. The pack lost yesterday with the mule drowned in the Having approached within ten yards of the left bank, our Uncompagre contained many articles of importance to us, besides all our pinele, (parched cornmeal.) Wagner and ropes in their teeth, and reaching the shore soon dragged

EFFECTS OF RAILBOADS .- One of our exchange papers enumeration of the many thousands of our citizens to whom the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad gives employment, and a calculation of the increase of commerce, population, lending the endorsement of the city to secure a continua-